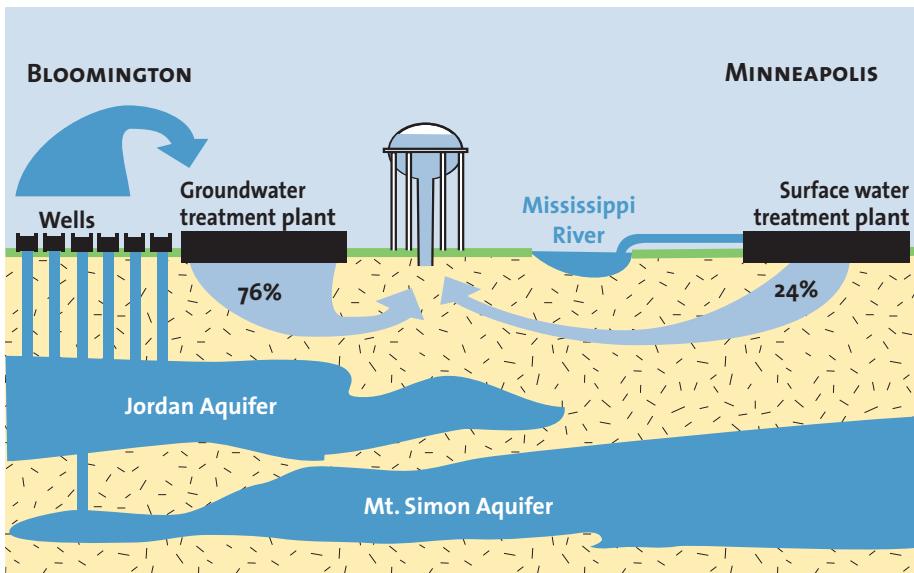


WHERE DOES YOUR TAP WATER COME FROM?



REMODELED IN 2002, the Sam H. Hobbs Water Treatment Plant can produce up to 14 million gallons of treated, drinkable water per day.

BLOOMINGTON WELLS 76 PERCENT IN 2007

Our water plant draws raw (untreated) groundwater from six deep wells. The wells extend downward between 376 and 963 feet into the Jordan, Prairie du Chien-Jordan, Franconia-Mount Simon and Jordan-St. Lawrence Aquifers, porous underground rock formations that hold vast amounts of water. The midwest has a very rich water supply.

The City drew 3.6 billion gallons of water, 76 percent of Bloomington's needs, from these deep groundwater wells in 2007.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER 24 PERCENT IN 2007

To meet demand in excess of our production capabilities, Bloomington purchases treated water from the City of Minneapolis. Treated water from our plant is blended with similarly treated water from Minneapolis and sent throughout our City's distribution system. All of our consumers receive a blend of water from these two sources.

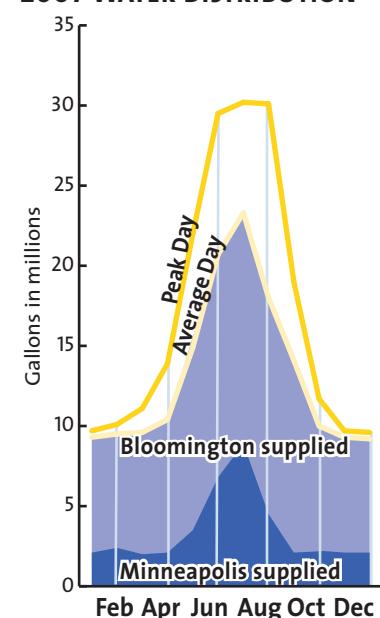
Minneapolis' surface water treatment plant takes its raw water from the Mississippi River. In 2007, the City purchased 1.24 billion gallons of water from Minneapolis, which supplied the remaining 24 percent of our water needs.

HOW MUCH IS USED?

IN 2007, residents and businesses in Bloomington used 4.8 billion gallons of water on average, about the same as in 2006. This averaged out to 13.2 million gallons of water per day last year.

The chart below shows the peak day and average day of water use for each month during 2007, as well as the average amount of water treated at our plant and purchased from Minneapolis. To get a more accurate picture of the actual amounts of water consumed, peak day data was adjusted to account for fluctuations in our reservoir levels.

2007 WATER DISTRIBUTION



In a 100-year period, an average water molecule spends 98 years in the ocean, 20 months as ice, about two weeks in lakes and rivers, and less than a week in the atmosphere. Yet, groundwater may take a human lifetime to traverse a mile.



A CAREER IN THE WATER INDUSTRY IS WAITING FOR YOU!

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- 12-month program.
- Metro and St. Cloud locations.
- 100 percent placement rates.

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THE TREATMENT PROCESS

1 Treatment begins when lime, in the form of slaked quicklime, is mixed with raw water in one of our two contact solids basins. Each basin holds about half a million gallons of water.

2 The lime-and-water mixture causes the pH in the basins to rise, and calcium and magnesium (the main components of hardness) to form insoluble particles called flocs. As these floc particles grow in size, they settle to the bottom of the contact solids basins. The solids are removed, dewatered and used as a USDA-approved source of lime by Minnesota farmers to stabilize the pH in farm fields.

3 The water enters a recarbonation basin where it is adjusted to the proper pH by adding carbon dioxide. A precise amount of chlorine is added to discourage bacterial growth as the water travels through our distribution system.

4 The water is filtered to remove any remaining particles. And finally, it enters an underground reservoir called a clearwell where small quantities of fluoride and ammonia are added. Fluoride promotes strong teeth and bones; ammonia works with the chlorine as a disinfectant. Now softened and disinfected, the water is ready for use by Bloomington residents and businesses.

HOW SOFT IS OUR WATER?

Bloomington is one of the few water utilities in Minnesota that supplies softened water to its consumers. Untreated groundwater enters the water plant with a hardness of about 19 grains (320 parts per million). Our treatment process reduces the water's hardness to about 5.2 grains (90 parts per million).

5 The finished water from our treatment plant is pumped into the distribution system, where it is mixed with treated water purchased from the City of Minneapolis.

